

TWO NEW SPECIES OF CANTACADERIA <sup>1</sup>

(HEMIP.-TINGITIDAE).

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**Cantacader gounellei** n. sp. (Fig. 1, Dorsal aspect.)

Head rugose, very long with four (two on each side) blunt, moderately long, semi-erect spines. Bucculae very long, composed mostly of three rows of cells, meeting a little in front of the head. Rostrum extremely long, reaching to the sixth ventral segment of the abdomen. Pronotum considerably and transversely swollen a little back of the middle, narrowed in front, roundly excavated at the posterior margin, with five carinae, the lateral carinae uniseriate and slightly diverging posteriorly; median carina straight, uniseriate, except at the rather highly arched place (on the raised portion of pronotum) biseriate. Antennae rather long and slender, the third segment slightly more than three times the length of the fourth. Elytra extremely large and very widely expanded; costal area narrow, uniseriate, the areolae a little larger than those of the subcostal area; subcostal area broad, composed of a number of somewhat irregular rows of areolae, the latter about equal in size to those of discoidal and sutural areas; discoidal area large, very long, nearly three-fourths the length of the elytra, with a distinctly raised and prominent median nervure, the latter giving off two or three rather prominent lateral branches on each side; sutural area moderately large, the areolae a little more regular than those of subcostal area; clavus distinctly marked off, triangular, moderately large. Wings a little longer than the abdomen. Length, 6.4 mm.; width, 3.6 mm.

General color yellowish brown, the elytra irregularly suffused with brown and fuscous and with a fairly distinct, transverse fuscous fascia extending on each side from the clavus to the lateral margin. Legs yellowish brown, each femur with a broad brown or fuscous band near the tip. Antennae yellowish brown, the tip of the fourth segment fuscous. Body beneath dark reddish brown.

The very large size, broadly expanded elytra, uniseriate costal area, and extremely long rostrum readily separate this species from *C. tingidoides* (Spinola) or *C. germainii* Signoret.

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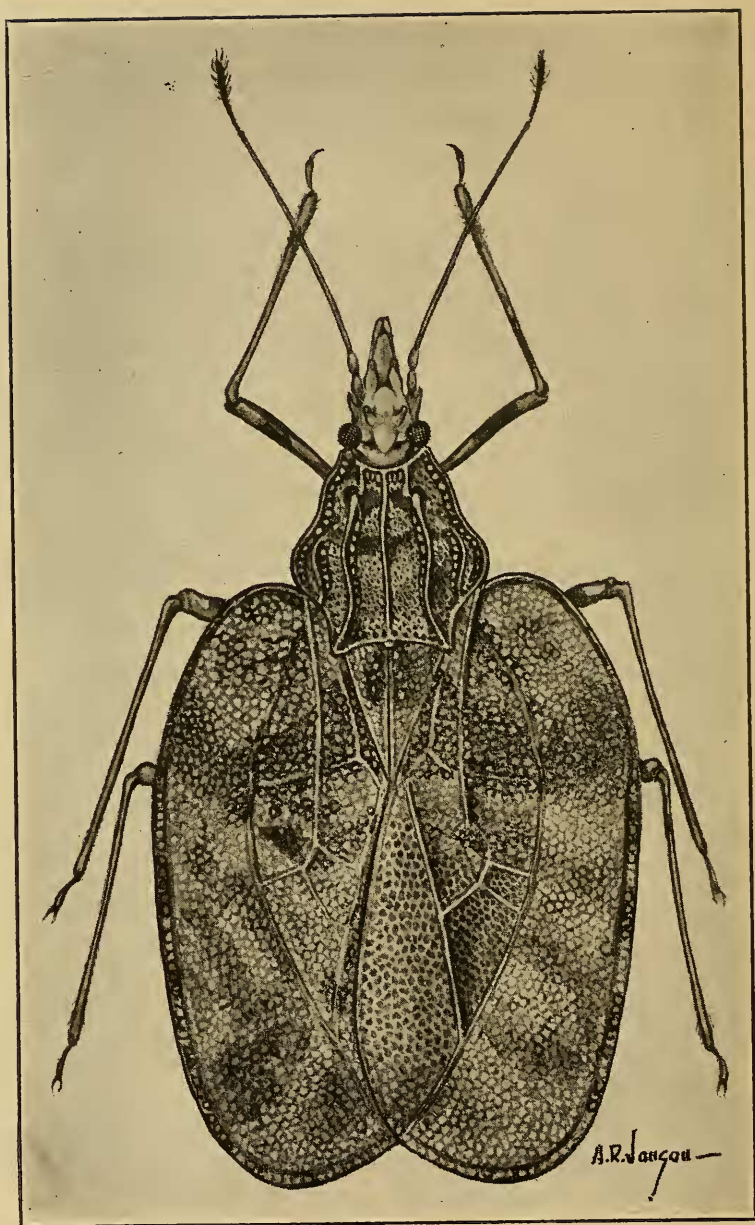


FIG. 1. *Cantacader gonnellei* n. sp.

Type taken at Novo Friburgo, a small town about 60 miles north-east of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by E. Gounelle, March 2, 1903, in my collection.

The genus *Cantacader* of Amyot et Serville, *Histoire Naturelle des Insectes, Hémiptères*, 1843, p. 299, has been represented heretofore in South America by two described species, *C. germainii* Signoret and *C. tingidoides* (Spinola) from Chile. *Cantacader chilensis* Reed (Drake, *Florida Entomologist*, Vol. V, 1922, p. 50) belongs to the genus *Telconemia* of Stål. The neotropical species of *Cantacader* differ from the palaearctic and oriental species in having the pronotum not produced behind so as to cover the scutellum completely.

***Cantacader magnifica* n. sp.**

Head very long, moderately rugose, armed with four blunt, stout, semi-erect spines. The anterior pair distinctly longer than the posterior. Bucculae very long, narrow, projecting a little in front of the head, open in front, the marginal row of cells considerably larger than the others. Eyes prominent, coarsely granulate. Rostrum extremely long, reaching almost to the male genital segment. Antenniferous tubercles large, prominent, blunt and slightly curved inwardly; first antennal segment moderately enlarged, a little longer and thicker than the second; third and fourth segments wanting. Pronotum coarsely punctate, strongly and transversely swollen through the disc, with four carinae, the lateral carinae slightly divaricating posteriorly; each carina thick, distinctly raised and without distinct areolae, except the median in front. Pronotum moderately produced behind, completely covering the scutellum, with two moderately deep and broadly rounded excavations on each side; deeply and broadly and roundly excavated in front. Paranota broad, thick, slightly reflexed, more broadly expanded in front than behind, with six or seven rows of areolae in front and only one on the posterior portion. Elytra extremely large, very widely expanded, considerably longer and very much broader than the abdomen; costal area uniseriate throughout, the areolae slightly larger than those of the subcostal area; subcostal area extremely broad, composed of about 16 or 18 rows of areolae at its narrowest part, the areolae about equal in size but not arranged in definite rows; discoidal area large, extremely long, reaching almost to the end of the abdomen, with a distinctly raised and

prominent median nervure, the latter giving off two or three costate lateral branches on each side; sutural area moderately large and the clavus distinctly marked off. The wings a little shorter than the abdomen. Length, 7.72 mm.; width, 4.3 mm.

General color dark yellowish brown, the elytra slightly suffused here and there with yellow. Pronotum brown. Body beneath brownish, the venter much darkened along the middle.

*Type*, male, from Perak, Malacca, Malay Peninsula, in my collection. In general appearance this species very closely resembles *C. gounellei* n. sp., but may be readily separated from it by the larger size, the exposed scutellum, and the differently shaped parana and posterior margin of the pronotum.

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#### NOTE ON EVERGESTIS STRAMINALIS HÜBN.

Since the publication of Bulletin 868, U. S. D. A., on the European horseradish webworm, by which name this species is known, Mr. Neale F. Howard has reported its occurrence at Green Bay, Wis., where larvae were found fairly common August 15, 1915, in all stages. During the last week of June, 1921, the larvae occurred sparingly at Arlington, Va., where most of the observations recorded in the bulletin were made, although many leaves showed where larval attack had occurred. It is noticeable that young and tender leaves are largely protected by outer leaves. Several species of birds have been noted frequently in the vicinity of infested horseradish patches, and although absolute evidence was not obtained, it is more than probable that larvae are captured because of the scarcity of the latter. Of birds observed, the song sparrow and catbird were most abundant, running along between rows, and the former was frequently seen going under the plants.

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